

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE. — Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

Number 51 of Volume 21.

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 4, 1841.

Whole Number 1,093.

TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY:—CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. **27** No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year, subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

27 Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this size type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent, higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent, from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. **27** Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till paid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of Postage.

The Farmers' Advocate.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME III.

SINCE closing the 2d volume, an association has been proposed, whereby the services of Mr. W. P. Richards, of Davidson county, N. C., will be procured to assist in the editorial department of the paper, provided a sufficient accession to our present list of subscribers can be obtained, to justify such a measure; in which event, the Advocate, after the fact is ascertained, and the necessary arrangements made, will be published weekly, at Brownsville, Davidson county, N. C., on a super-royal sheet, for \$1 50. But in the meantime, or should the proposed association ultimately fail for want of sufficient encouragement, as we have stated, the paper will still be continued semi-monthly on a super-royal sheet, one dollar, as heretofore.

We would reasonably suppose, that the proposed change from a semi-monthly to a weekly paper would give general satisfaction to all our present subscribers; because, for the small addition of fifty cents, a volume containing more than double the amount of reading matter would be secured; or, instead of giving one dollar for a volume of 348 pages, they will receive for one dollar and fifty cents a volume containing 882 pages. And moreover, in addition to the greater quantity of reading matter furnished, we have no doubt that an increased interest would be thus communicated to our paper; as Mr. Richards, besides being a practical farmer, is a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.

In attempting to effect such an arrangement, whether successful or not, the least prolix or disadvantage cannot possibly result to any of our present subscribers; because, should the attempt prove unsuccessful, the Advocate will continue to be published regularly, as heretofore. If we should succeed in effecting the anticipated change, a material advantage, in our estimation, will be the immediate result; for in the adoption of such measures as will enable us to carry out our plans for improving the paper,—for rendering it more acceptable, and for giving a greater extent of circulation, and thus making it more permanently useful, will greatly increased.

No material difference in the design of the paper will take place in consequence of the proposed change; but an infinite adherence to the interests of the Farmer will still be observed, by using all laudable means calculated to advance a system of general improvement. We hope, fellow-citizens, that you will give us your united support in aiding our efforts to establish on a permanent basis, a paper having for its object the introduction of measures for the enriching of your soil—the improvement of your stock and farm products—the perfecting of your agricultural and mechanical operations—the advancement of your scientific and literary pursuits, and the promotion of just incentives to virtue; all of which simultaneously centre in one grand purpose—to develop the vast natural resources of our country for the mutual benefit of all; and thus promote the great design of creation.

As we consider Agriculture and its kindred pursuits, of paramount importance to any other consideration, we design in the first place, to use all laudable exertions in procuring and disseminating practical information, essential to the interests, and calculated to increase the dignity of the Farmer.

Secondly.—Education, and the Literary Institutions of the country; also, good literary productions, both original and selected, will receive prompt attention, and a warm and friendly support.

Thirdly.—Science, and the Mechanical Arts, will also be subjects of discussion, and invariably receive a liberal share of attention.

Fourthly.—One attention will be paid to subjects calculated to promote the cause of *Virtue* and *Religion*, carefully suppressing every allusion, tending in any way to encourage sectarian prejudices.

Fifthly.—A summary notice will also be taken of political events of an important and interesting nature, both Foreign and Domestic; excluding all political contests, and subjects calculated to promote party animosity.

In short, our whole influence, so far as depends on the success of the Advocate, will be unspuriously exerted in strengthening these pillars on which the prosperity and happiness, both of individuals and nations, must be invariably based—the improvement of the soul, and the culture of the mind.

Conditions.

All those who pay in advance, will receive fifty two numbers of sixteen octavo pages each, making in a year, a volume of 882 pages, for \$1 50. To clubs forwards \$7 free of postage, five copies will be forwarded; for \$10, eight copies; for \$12, twelve copies; for \$28, eighteen copies; and for \$30, thirty copies will be forwarded.

If payment be delayed beyond three months after the first number is received, an additional sum of 33 1/3 per cent, will be invariably exacted. The trouble and expense which necessarily attends the collection of small debts at a distance, will render a strict adherence to this rule absolutely necessary.

All letters, copy communications, &c to the publishers, must come free from postage, or they cannot be attended to.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at our option.

Post-masters, or other gentlemen, disposed to give us their influence, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address J. SHERWOOD & W. P. RICHARDS.

May 14, 1841.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of Polly Garner, dec'd, hereby gives notice for all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment, and for those having claims against said Estate to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

R. W. LONG, Admin'r.

Ir.

NOW'S THE TIME.

Bargains! Bargains!

The undersigned have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

FRESH GOODS.

COMBINING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Quen-
ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Comb, Books,
Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, Saddlers'
Trimmings, Bolting Cloth, candles, Nails,
White Lead, Drugs,

and almost every article that is generally kept in stores. These goods have all been bought for cash, at cash prices, and not at credit prices, which are five to ten per cent higher than cash prices—we have at all times funds in the hands of our agent at New York, with or *etc* to buy goods when at their lowest prices,—under these circumstances we think we buy many articles lower than the most of merchants do, and we are very certain that there is no establishment that sells goods for a less profit than we do, and we think it will be admitted that we have been the means of bringing down goods to their present low prices;—we do not brag of buying so many thousand dollars worth of goods when we go to the North, nor do we brag of selling more goods (in amount) than we have got, but we say our stock is large, embracing almost every variety of goods. But latterly threats have been made against us, and now we understand a death blow has been aimed; well, we are ready, we are prepared for the battle, we are as willing and as ready to sell goods at a small profit, or at cost, or under cost for cash, as any other house in the place—we say we will sell goods lower than they can be had anywhere else in town—we do not care what the price may be, for we are determined to sell whether we get a profit or not.

The public are invited to call, examine, and be their own judges. **J. & W. MURPHY.**

April 30, 1841.

N. B.—We give notice that we have abandoned the practice of giving samples of goods, or of sending goods out of the store. **J. & W. M.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOD SEEN IN ALL HIS WORKS.

A TALE FROM THE GERMAN.

In that beautiful part of Germany which borders on the Rhine, there is a noble castle, which, as you travel on the western banks of the river, you may see rising its ancient towers on the opposite side, above the grove of trees about as old as itself. About forty years ago there lived at that castle a noble gentleman, whom we shall call Baron.—The Baron had only one son, who was not only a comfort to his father, but a blessing to all who live on his father's farm.

It happened on a certain occasion, that this young man being from home, there came a French gentleman to see the Baron. As soon as this gentleman came into the castle he began to talk of his Heavenly Father in terms that chilled the old man's blood; on which the old man reproved him, saying, "are you not afraid of offending God who reigns above, by speaking in such a manner?" The gentleman said he knew nothing about God, for he never saw him. The Baron did not notice at this time what the gentleman said, but the next morning took him about the castle and grounds, and took occasion first to show him a very beautiful picture that hung on the wall. The gentleman admired the picture very much; and said, "whoever drew this picture, knows very well how to use his pencil."

"My son drew this picture," said the Baron.

"Then your son is a very clever man," replied the gentleman.

The Baron then went with his visitor into the garden, and showed him many beautiful flowers and forest trees.

"Who has the ordering of this garden?" asked the gentleman.

"My son," replied the Baron, "he knows every plant, I may say, from the cedar of Lebanon, to the holly on the wall."

"Indeed," said the gentleman, "I shall think very highly of him soon."

The Baron then took him into the village and showed him a small neat cottage, where his son had established a school, and where he caused all young children who had lost their parents to be received and nourished at his own expense. The children in the house looked so innocent and happy, that the gentleman was very much pleased, and when he returned to the castle, he said to the Baron, "what a happy man you are to have so good a son!"

"How do you know I have so good a son?"

"Because I have seen his works, and I know he must be good and clever if he has done all you have shown me."

"But I have never seen him."

"No, but I know him very well because I judge of him by his works."

"True," replied the Baron, "and in this way I judge of the character of our Heavenly Father. I know from his works that he is a being of infinite wisdom, and power and goodness."

The Frenchman left the force of the reproof, and was careful not to offend the good Baron any more by his remarks.

Romance of Real Life.—Some years ago, says a foreign journal, "the captain of a Corsair carried off the wife of a poor wood cutter, residing in the neighborhood of Messina. After detaining her for several months on board his vessel, he landed her on an Island in the South sea, wholly regardless of what might befall her. It happened that the woman was presented to the savage march of the Island, who became enamored of her. He made her his wife, placed her on the throne and at his death left her sole sovereign of his dominions. By a European vessel, which recently touched at the Island, the poor wood cutter has received intelligence of his wife. She sent him presents of such vast value, that he will probably be one of the wealthiest private individuals in Sicily, until it shall please her majesty, his august spouse, to summon him to her court."

Genius, like fire, is a good servant but a terrible master.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

TRUTH AND ERROR.

BY R. H. WILDE.

There's a tuneful river,
In Erin's Isle,
Where the sun-beam's quiver
In silvery smile;
Where the leaves that fall
Grow green like silk,
And such is the strain, by truth enlightened,
That leaves the breast by Wisdom brightened,
Where even the joys that storms discover,
Are turned to gems that glow forever.

There's a decking tide
In the Indian chime,
By whose noblest side
There's a sulphur slime—
To the bower that it touches,
A swelling wave—
To the bairn that approaches
A wilting grave.
And such are the waters of bitterness, rising
In the desert bosom of dark dismising;
And the birds of joy, and the flowers of feeling,
Must perish wherever that wave is stealing.

The Importance of Water.—The best water for horses is soft, fresh, and pure rain, river, or pond water; and it is absolutely necessary, to preserve health in the stable, that a constant and ample supply should be on the premises. In order to effect this, when well or spring water is the only water to be obtained, it should be put into troughs, having some clay and chalk at the bottom, and softened before use by exposure to the sun and air. Such is the effect a change of water has been known to produce in a horse, that in some instances even the loss of a great race has been, with much show of reason, ascribed to this cause alone; and careful trainers have even gone so far as to carry with a horse on the eve of an important engagement, a supply of the water he has been accustomed to. *Whyle's British Turf.*

A Question of Veracity.—During the battle of Trasiglar, a gunner on board the Victoria had his leg shattered by a cannon ball, and requested his comrade, a genuine Highlander, to carry him down to the cockpit. Pat complied—and slinging his companion over his shoulder, with his hand hanging behind, proceeded towards the cockpit. He had not gone far, however, before another ball took off the poor gunner's head. Pat, thinking the jar occasioned by a shot striking the ship, proceeded on to the cockpit, and deposited his burden before the surgeon, who, upon seeing the headless and mutilated trunk, exclaimed, "what the devil have you brought this man here for?"

"To be cured, of course, yer honor," replied Pat.

"Cured! Don't you see his head is off?"

"Head, is it? 'Ere Jezeg, and so it is," answered Pat, bestowing a stare of astonishment upon the body. "Bad luck to his lying soul, but he towid me it was his leg."

From the Dublin University Magazine.

MEMORY.

When backward, through departed years
On memory's wing we stray,
How oft we find but counts of tears
Along the wasted way!

The heart will vainly seek the light
That rested there before,
And sadly turn to mourn the blight
Of all it loved of yore!

We watch for footsteps that have come
To breathe the twilight vow,
We listen—for the silver tone
Of voices—silent now!

We gaze on old familiar things,
And marvel that they bear
No gladness to our spirit's wings
Like what of old was there!

Even thus, when through departed years,
On memory's wing we stray,
We find alas! but counts of tears
Along the wasted way.

From the Olive Leaf.

LAST DAY OF WARSAW.

Warsaw's last champion her heights surveyed,
Wide o'er her fields a waste of ruin laid.

"Oh! Heaven," he cried "my bleeding country save;
Is there no hand on high to shield the brave?"

CAMPBELL.

The morning of the memorable 18th of—, which was the last day of Poland's hopes, was ushered in with all the grandeur of an unclouded sky. The glorious sun, as he gilded up above the distant mountains, darted forth his ray upon the castle and towers of the elevated city.

As yet, Warsaw had not been distracted by the immediate horrors of war, notwithstanding its demolition had rolled for a long time, in tide like fury over Lublin, Plock, and many other flourishing towns within the territory of Poland. Up to this time, the inhabitants of the Capitol had enjoyed unmitigated peace, excepting now and then being terrified at the report of some plundered village.

Especially on this morning, all within looked gay and joyful. Soldiers were parading the streets, adorned in splendid equipage, with their pennons streaming, and their arms glinting in the morning sun. Officers on prancing steeds with barding plates, rode in stately pomp amid the gathering troops, dispensing orders for the approaching tournament. All Warsaw was in motion. *Here*, battalions forming, moving, and still increasing.—*There*, the gilded chariots of nobles—the neighing cavalcade with ivy trumpet and waving banners, and in every direction the fluttering veils of Warsaw's maidens. Indeed the mind cannot contemplate a more gorgeous scene than Warsaw presented on this splendid, yet fatal morning.

The heavy cathedral bell had just tolled nine, when afar distance appeared a cloud of dust.—"What is that wonder?" pointing towards Cracow, said Laplentz, to her gallant husband, the brave Kaskaskia, while promenading the upper balcony of the palace. "Indeed, I suspect nothing," replied the warrior, and pressing a generous kiss upon her cheek, both moved on, enjoying the refreshing morning.

At length the deer, which was of the largest

order, began to lower his formidable antlers, as they do when they are brought to bay, and are preparing to rush upon hound and huntsman. Duncan saw the danger of a conflict in which he must probably come to the worst end, and if Duncan had turned his back to go down, he knew enough of the creature's habits to be certain that he would rush upon him while engaged in the difficulty of the retreat. They stood, therefore, perfectly still, and looked at each other in mutual embarrassment for some space.

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order, began to lower his formidable antlers, as they do when

ble, but with the fracture of a leg, an arm, and three ribs. In this state he was found lying on the carcass of the deer, and the injuries which he had received rendered him the remainder of his life the cripple. I have described. I never could approve of Daguerre's conduct towards the deer in a moral point of view, although, as the man in the play said, he was my friend, but the temptation of a burst of grease, offering as it were his throat to the knife, would have subjoined the virtue of almost any deer-stalker. Whether the anecdote is worth recording, or deserving of illustrations, remains for your consideration. I have given you the story exactly as I recollect it.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

The following advertisement is from the *London Times*:

"To the Clergy.—An incumbent would resign directly, with patron's consent, to one not under 40 years of age, a beautiful living, a perfect gem, one of the prettiest things in England, with excellent new front house, in good repair, facing a park, in the county of Somerset, at the skirts of a small market town, with every necessary of life cheap; productive garden, lawn, pleasure ground, well fruit, six acres of pasture adjoining, coach house, stabling for six horses, out-houses; no trouble to income—*easy easy*, open healthy, roads and society good—the whole worth £280 a year. Terms—In-coming incumbent to pay down £1,000, to indemnify present incumbent's outlay on the seat and for his fixtures, and his old wine, worth £200; also for live stock, including three cows, horses, and pony carriage; piano forte, by Stoddart, cost 85 guineas; hand organ, by Flight, cost £80; plate and linen, and a few pictures."

"This is about as comfortable a picture as we ever saw, of ministerial *labor*. Who can wonder at the total absence of religion in this enlightened western region, where we have no *fa* voluntaries to teach us the way we should go, with their "perfect gems"—"pleasure grounds"—"all fruit"—"easy duty"—"old wine"—"pony carriage"—"piano" and "hand organ" by Flight?" The London papers abound with similar advertisements. "For sale, by private contract, an *Adviser*;" "Wanted—a next presentation;" "Exchange—An incumbent would exchange" &c. "These advertisements," says the British critic—the champion of the Established Church—"are very numerous, and wonderful on the increase."—*Boston Courier.*

Something Rich.—We find the following queer advertisement in a Mississippi paper:

TAKE NOTICE.

"With Mr. Ginn the crowd came in—
Some took brandy—some took gin."

Fourth of July at the Springs.

Uriah Ginn takes this occasion to inform his creditors, friends, the public at large, and the community in particular, that it is his intention to change his place of residence, by leaving Rankin County in the course of one, two, or three weeks, as may best suit his convenience. He is induced to be thus particular, being like ten thousand of his neighbors, not exactly prepared to "shell out the corn," and wipe out old scores; at the same time he will use every effort to settle all his debts, wherein he has got value received; but he wishes it to be emphatically understood by them who hold paper with his name, saddled on it as an endorser, that he *bluff* the whole arrangement. Those who hold claims against him, on that footing can turn the screws and "grind on," and if they can get the money before Ginn does they can sing it out.

URIAH GINN.

Memphis, Jan. 20, 1841.

The Toothache.—At a meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated "that he was able to cure the most desperate case of toothache (the disease was connected with rheumatism) by the application of the following remedy to the decayed tooth: alum reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, seven drachms. Mix and apply them to the tooth."

Fearful collision.—The terrifying collision which occurred at sea a short time since between a Philadelphia ship and another, unknown, is thus described in the *North American*:

"The packet ship Susquehanna, as she lies near Walnut street Wharf, is a curiosity. She has literally been rescued from the jaws of the great deep. She came in collision with another ship of the banks of New Foundland on the 5th instant, at 4 o'clock in the morning. The night was not dark, but the sea was running high, and they did not discover each other until the fearful collision. The Susquehanna's bowsprit is taken off clean, and the cut water torn and wracked from the ship in a way which shows the encounter must have been tremendous. She was running at the rate of nine knots, and shipping seas constantly at the time. The impression on board the Susquehanna is, that the blow was so hard and so near the centre of the other ship that she must have been totally disabled, if not stove in, causing her to sink immediately."

After the collision she steered round and grated past the Susquehanna, with such rapidity, that no opportunity was given to discover who she was or the extent of her injuries. The impression on board is, that she was an East Indian, or some ship of the largest class, and as the wind cut off the Susquehanna is taken off low down, she was upon the top of a sea at the moment of the collision. Consequently the other ship must have suffered the more severely. No cries were heard, and in the confusion of the crash and anxiety for self-preservation, no distinct knowledge of the character of the other ship could be learned. The opinion on board is, that the man at the wheel of the ill-fated ship must have been killed instantly. The whole of the painful encounter is only another evidence of the unavailing hazards of navigation. Perhaps the ship instantly founders and in one "full swoop" all on board were snuffed into eternity together. If so, her fate will never satisfactorily be known, and the history of those engulfed with her must continue to be involved in doubt and obscurity forever."

Severe, very.—Dr. Channing, in his lecture on Tuesday night, alluded to the fear sometimes expressed, that the radicals, or the "lower orders," as they are sometimes called, would get up mobs and destroy property, and render private fortunes insecure. He denied the justice of the imputation and scorned the idea, that the mass would commit any such outrages. Dangers of that kind emanate from higher sources. They originate with men of more splendid fortunes and different blood. Who conceived the ruin which has sealed the proud name and disgraced Philadelphia? which has steeped the Widow and Orphan in tears and brought thousands to abject poverty, both in the new and old world? Not the "lower orders."

The preceding paragraphs is from the Philadelphia *North American*—a paper conducted with good taste, and—what is more valuable in these degenerate days of sycophancy and morbid refine-
ment—a paper which has exhibited occasionally

some systems of intellectual and political independence,—of freedom from the corrupt influence of Nicholas Biddle; and we infer, from this quotation as well as from other indications, that the Zamen of the United States Bank, though he may have flung his demon wings over the editors of the *North American*, has not been able to infect them totally with his depravity. We say totally, because it would seem from the significant epithet they prefix to the paragraph, that they suppose Dr. Channing indulged in concealed for severity, and that they have some lurking sympathies for the financial culprits of their dishonored and degraded city.

We rejoice to know that Dr. Channing had the boldness to speak out on this subject—to bear the tiger in his own lair—to rebuke the evil spirit, which has not only "steeped the widow and orping in tears, and brought thousands to abject poverty," but has corrupted lawyers, politicians, and statesmen, without number, and corrupted the press, to a certain extent, in almost every section of the country. It is time for the people to lift up its voice in indignation against such infernal depravity, and to aid, encourage, and support those who are not yet drunk with the wine of the abominations of the great Babylon.—*Boston Cour-*

From the Wetumpka Argus.

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

On Saturday, the 8th ult., a very large number of the citizens of Montgomery, assembled to listen to the views entertained of the present crisis in our national affairs, by this distinguished statesman. Although the weather was very unfavorable, the audience was a fine one—consuming at least of a thousand, and among them quite a goodly proportion of ladies. Mr. Calhoun disclaimed any pretensions to mere oratory and wished his hearers to understand that he should address neither prejudice, passion or imagination; but would in a plain, conversational manner, discourse with them on those subjects which had deeply engrossed his own thoughts, and which he therefore presumed would be interesting to his hearers. He said that he had for a long series of years been an attentive observer of, and an actor in, the progress of the political history of our country; and could therefore speak with more means of correct information than most men. He observed that it was too much to be regarded that the all-absorbing question among the people was, now whether great fundamental principles should be established or overthrown, but who should be President. That in reality was of a minor consideration, and that the people should turn their attention to the vastly more important principles which are involved in the present crisis. What is that crisis? Is it whether the Hamiltonian system of policy, broached at the first dawn of constitutional liberty, and which, after a fair trial by the people, had been completely overthrown, should be now revived. Mr. Hamilton, the master spirit of the Federal party, and Mr. Jefferson, whose character needed no eulogy, had taken opposite views of our constitution. After the formation of the Constitution, however, and when the present Republican party had triumphed over the then National Party, the National assumed the name of the Federal party and the Federal that of the Republican or States Rights party, and so they have been distinguished to this day. There were several great and important questions, involving fundamental principles, upon which the parties took different views. One was in relation to the debts of the Revolution—Hamilton contended for a *funded debt*, believing a public debt to be a public blessing; while Mr. Jefferson took opposite grounds, believing it to be an evil.

Another question, which at that time caused but little excitement, considering the vast importance of the principles involved, and of the consequences finally attendant upon it, was an order of Mr. Channing's, authorizing receivers of public money to receive in payment of all public dues gold and silver or the *promissory notes* of Banks, while the law required all public dues to be paid in gold and silver only. On this, Mr. Jefferson also formed a view with Mr. Hamilton.

Another question, on which there was a violent struggle was the National Bank. It was finally carried through. Gen. Washington, whose mind rarely hesitated—who thought clearly and correctly, and acted promptly and decisively, hesitated long on the question. He submitted it to his cabinet, requiring each one to give his opinion in writing. Jefferson advised the rejection of the bill—Hamilton advised him to *sanction* it. He finally did so.

Another question upon which parties formed, was a Protective Tariff recommended by Hamilton, and opposed by Jefferson. This was for the time defeated, to be revived afterwards and expanded until it reached the enormous state of expansion which we all witnessed in 1828.

The other great question of that day was what called the money power, or the right of the Government to appropriate the people's money.—Hamilton said that Congress could appropriate it for all objects which seemed fit to them. Mr. Jefferson contended that Congress could only appropriate money for purposes of a National character, in which all were equally interested.

These were all the questions involving permanent and important principles, upon which parties formed under Gen. Washington's administration. There were others of a mere transitory nature, which then and afterwards excited the public mind—such as the alien and sedition law—the quasi French question, and the Embargo.

Upon these questions the Republican party has triumphed. The Government is now in a condition to start untrammeled upon the course from which the powerful genius of Hamilton diverted it. We now have no funded debt. There is no union of Bank and State. There is now no Protective Tariff—or rather, it is lingering out the last moments of its allotted existence. There is now no system of Internal Improvements in operation, and the system of appropriations has been greatly checked, save in respect to the pension list. There are now upon the list 43,000 persons—more than the whole number of the Revolutionary army; and unless great exertions had been used, it would have swelled to 100,000, so great is the thirst for living upon the public revenue.

The question at issue now is, *shall this system be revised?*—Messrs. Webster, Clay, and their friends say *yes*.—What have you to say? This is the issue. This is the issue which should have been presented to the people in the last canvass. But did they hear of it? No. On the contrary, false issues were made, and the sense of the people bewildered by the presentation of scenes which will astonish posterity.

If all this system, which he had attempted to portray to them, is to be revived, it is a question with you how will it act upon yourselves, and upon the country at large? You appear to be deeply embarrassed, and have been taught to look to the Government for aid. Why are you so? Your soul is fertile. He said that he had for the first time been among us, and finds us industrious and enterprising. He would give a few facts in relation to the vast resources of this State and Mis-

sissippi. We jointly export forty-five millions a year. The exports of the whole Union are one hundred and five millions a year. Our population is about one million—that of the Union sixteen millions. We constitute therefore but a *twelfth* of the whole—exporting *nearly one half*. The staple States export eighty-nine millions a year; from this, we export *one half*. The non-staple States export twenty millions—and yet, with these abundant resources, commanding gold in every market in the world, we are more in debt than all of them. He would institute a parallel between the Island of Cuba, and Alabama and Mississippi. The inhabitants of Cuba are Spaniards—it is about equal in size to Mississippi and Alabama. Its annual exports amount to about seventeen millions; the inhabitants pay an annual tax to Government of about nine millions. And yet, this Island, so heavily taxed when we are free of them, and exporting but a little more than a third of what we do, is far more flourishing—supporting too a market city of over a hundred thousand people, while we can hardly sustain one of five thousand. What is the reason of all this? He answered, *two things—the fiscal action of our Government, and the paper system in its broad extent.*

In the first place, the fiscal action of Government consists of two parts—*taxation and disbursements*. Our taxes, he contended, had been greatly unequal; and it was a far more easier matter to make them so than otherwise. The utmost care, an extended and enlightened view of our resources, the nicest discrimination, and a most patriotic desire to do justice to every portion of the community, should all be brought to the laying of taxes. But if taxes are made equal even, the fiscal action of the Government cannot be made so under the general welfare system—for a majority controls the appropriations, and it is human nature for that majority to benefit itself by its power. In doing so, one part *adverses*, and *pays the tax*, while the other is *virtually free* of it; for those who *take out of the Treasury more than they put in* are indeed free of taxation, and benefited in proportion as you *increase the tax*. He would illustrate; let nine persons gather around a table, on which is a box of wafers. Five are handed together by mutual interest different from that of the four. Each of the nine take out of the box five wafers—making a circulating medium of forty-five dollars, as each wafer is supposed to represent a dollar. It is agreed to lay a tax on each man of one wafer. The tax, you perceive, is *equal*. The annual fund raised by this nine dollars—now shall it be appropriated? The five say for "the general welfare," and having the power of a majority, they carry the point. They of course out vote the four, and appropriate that fund to *their own use*. So the tax works, say for the space of five years. At the end of that time, an account is given by each man of the state of his finances. One of the four opens his hand, and declares that he has not got a dollar; the next—the third and fourth—each having not a cent. The first of the five opens his hand, and finds not only the original five dollars, which in the course of five years he had paid as taxes, but four dollars beside—and so it appears to be the case with the whole five. They had been equally taxed with the four, but by the "general welfare system" of disbursements or appropriations, they had absorbed the whole circulating medium. Such is the effect of even equal taxation, when the disbursements are unequal. You will perceive, too, how much it is for the interest of the five to increase taxation, because if two wafers had been put annually instead of one, they would have received by the disbursement *eighteen instead of nine*. Are not the five, then, virtually, and in fact, exempt from taxation? This illustrates one of the processes by which your life blood has been gradually drained from you; and illustrates the great difference between the Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian doctrine as to appropriations. Again, to show this process carried out in our own history, he would refer to the operation of the Tariff of 1828. Out of sixty-four millions imported into the country, thirty one millions went into the Public Treasury in the shape of duties or tax. This was appropriated to speak in round numbers, in the proportion of *twenty nine millions to the five, and four millions only to the four*. This, Mr. Calhoun observed, was the course of operation of one branch of the famous American system.

He would now barely remark that the Protective Tariff constituted a tax upon our foreign exchanges and was gotten up to protect what its friends called "home industry," such as manufactures distinguished from what he called the best and most cherished of all industries, and what was in reality *home industry*, the farming and planting interests. Its effect upon us, the staple States, is to compel us to put up, (to go back to wafer box illustration) *three wafers* to their *one*.

Mr. C. now touched upon the paper system in its broadest significance. Unfortunately, he said, for those who will necessarily suffer most from its revival, they are now divided on this question, and it may again be established in full sway. The five of the nine around this wafer box, are impatient to see so much capital living in the middle of the board. Two of them concert a plan by which to be benefited by that capital. They get themselves "incorporated," and by the votes of their confederates get this idle capital into a "Bank." Having the majority, they then decree that the notes of this Bank shall pass current in payment of taxes, as gold and silver. What is the inevitable effect? They have your credit to back them. They issue their pieces of paper, at the rate of three dollars to every one of yours which they bank. If you have twenty millions in their vaults, loaned to them free of interest, they issue sixty millions, and charge you interest for every dollar you get of it. You have thus given these two, incorporated into a Bank, the power of controlling your industry. In a day they can stamp and sign millions of these pieces of paper, and buy up with it the industry which it has taken years of honest toil to accumulate. There can be no question but that, were you to give to an individual the privilege of issuing his notes, which, for gold and silver, would solely be received in payment of public dues, he could well out this privilege to-morrow at *FOURTY MILLIONS*.

It is owing to this operation of the paper system, that you do not *sell* exchange, instead of being compelled to *buy* it. In this your own Government has been against you. Owing to the banking influence concentrated in Wall Street and Chestnut streets, your own institutions have been controlled by Northern Banks. Mr. C. illustrated: A gentleman comes to one of your Banks with a letter of credit to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars; he wishes to purchase your cotton. Your Bank buys the letter of credit at two per cent premium. In this transaction what are you but the mere agents of the Northern Bank. They thus control your circulation; and it is needless to say how immense the power.

A considerable paper currency gives to Bankers and Bank speculators an immense power over the property of others. Granting our circulating medium to be one hundred millions and our currency

to be all specie. If foreign exchange is against us to the amount of ten millions, our currency will be reduced but ten millions; on the contrary, if it turns in our favor, the currency will be increased but ten millions. In a convertible paper currency, however, where the issue is three to one, the currency will be reduced thirty millions when the same amount of exchange is against, or increased thirty millions if it is in our favor—making a vibration or fluctuation in the currency of sixty millions. Those who regulate these fluctuations are at all times prepared to take advantage of them. They buy when the currency has been reduced—and they sell when it has again rebounded and reached its *acme*. A National Bank, said Mr. C., being more concentrated, will have the more powerful action in such times as these.

As to *relief*, Mr. Calhoun said that our disease was *debt*; the remedy is to *pay*—the way to pay is through means of our cotton, rice and tobacco. Our industry is our capital and *time is our relief*. We make the staple that the world must have. It can and should command the exchanges—it should turn them in our favor. Ours is the article upon which a direct trade with Europe is based. We should, and will have the benefit of it, and it will soon work us out of our embarrassments. The West depends upon this staple to give us the means of buying their hogs and horses; and the North depends upon purchasing this staple of us to pay its debts in Europe. Let us alone then, should be our motto; as it is our interest to be. Establish a National Bank, however, in the present crisis, and an unprecedented contraction of an already contracted currency must be the inevitable consequence. Unless united with a Protective Tariff, a funded debt, &c., such must be its action. If its capital is to be drawn from our present currency, its capital must for the first few years, as it did in the old Bank, be comparatively idle and be *waste*. It would bring *relief* to but two classes—to the *wealthy* and to the politicians who charter it. In the war which such an attempt must raise, for a gallant people will not suffer themselves to be shackled without resistance, the politicians, friendly to such a Bank, will easily feather their own nests. Such a contest will do much towards sickening the people with their own liberties.

The politicians who live upon this institution, and whose swarms increase as you increase the pool upon the taxable, will aim at high taxation—*at liberal disbursements*—at a monied aristocracy; until the mass, sickened and tired of such constant, excited political whirlwinds in which their rights are trampled upon and their industry absorbed, will gladly, as history teaches us, seek protection and quiet under the sway of some hereditary chief.

The above is a hasty and very imperfect sketch of the remarks of Mr. Calhoun on the occasion, referred to. We feel keenly conscious how feeble our power is to do those remarks justice, and nothing but an oft expressed wish of many of our citizens, who had not the pleasure of hearing Mr. Calhoun, could have induced us to embody the *hostly notes* taken at the time the speech was delivered.

Good.—The stockholders of the *Frankfort (Ky.) Bank* are doing their duty to themselves and to the community. They are exposing the frauds and dishonesty of its officers, and bringing them to justice. The *Bangor Democrat* says that the president has been arrested on a charge of swindling, and bound over for trial. This is right; and we wish, for the honor of the country and for the sake of virtue and morality, that instant measure might be taken to bring to condign punishment all the "parlor" scoundrels who have managed, by *neatly copied* reports, by perjury, by gross abuse of their trust, and by downright wholesale frauds, to defraud the stockholders, and rob the unsuspecting and the innocent poor of their hard earnings.

We regret the loss of the stockholders far less than that of others, since most of the bank failures can be directly or indirectly traced to the negligence of the stockholders themselves. They are bound to clear their own skirts, as far as may be by disclosing to the public how and by whom the awful speculations and plunderings, with the accounts of which our public journals have been filled for years past, were carried on. It has almost become a part of the common law of the land that a man cannot be held answerable for crimes committed in the capacity of a Bank Officer.

New Hampshire Patriot.

Mr. Webster and the Bank of the United States?—Since we announced to the world that Daniel—the godlike—owed to this institution the sum of one hundred and ten thousand dollars, he has paid—not his debt—but a visit to Philadelphia, and made a compromise with the Bank, through its President, Col. Drayton, by handing over to it certain patents for lands in the Territory of Iowa worth ten thousand dollars! We have no interest in this Bank, or any other, but we expected better things from Colonel Drayton than an acceptance of this offer, unless, indeed, he found the offering of the Prime Minister so desperate, that he was glad to get even these lands; for we have information to be relied upon that Daniel occupies a house in Washington city, taken in the name and upon the credit of a Mr. Perkins of Boston! Citizens of America! are you not disgraced and dishonored by such conduct? Ought not our statesmen, placed in high stations, to be examples of integrity, virtue and patriotism?—are we so lost to every sense of shame, as not to cry out *fiel!* upon an administration and cabinet, regardless of moral rectitude, and a just performance of our duty to our fellow men? Are we willing to encourage the spendthrift, the gambler, and the rogue?—*Spirit of the Times.*

Going beyond the Precedent.—The *New Hampshire Patriot* gives an account of the examination of the *Plymouth Bank*, by which it is ascertained that the Directors have borrowed fifteen thousand dollars more than was paid in on the capital.

The *Albany Argus* observes of this, that it is certainly a violation of the rules of banking, laid down by Mr. Biddle and his friends. According to their practice, it is a good banking operation for the officers to pocket all the capital paid in. But to swindle the institution out of a large percentage beyond the whole capital, is highly reprehensible; and we presume Mr. Biddle himself would not

but fails from the pecuniary ruin and distress it has produced! For years it has been sowing curse broadcast over the whole land, by encouraging the most baneful spirit of mad speculation, by corrupting the high places of power with bribery, by setting an example of extensive fraud and swindling under the semblance of honorable and just dealing, and now we have the fruit in universal desolation, in the ruin and desolation of thousands who have been induced to sanction its practices and participate in its dishonesty.—Every reasoning man must see and acknowledge this. We all feel the terrible evils of the times, and who can doubt that they are the immediate results of overbanking.—What can the restraints of divine or human law avail to check or control its dangerous, and fatal influence on communities?—They are equally powerless.—It is folly to suppose that individuals will be able to avoid its pernicious infection, when a whole country is run mad. It is not human nature; we might as reasonably expect to find a healthy atmosphere in the midst of a district infected by the plague.—The cause of madness is to be blamed, for excuse, not the victim who cannot resist the influence that urges him, or whether he will or not, and if we would check the progress of crime, and stop the course of immorality, we must go back to the first cause, and strike at the root of the evil. Let the fountain be purified, and the stream will not run thick with corruption. Until this is done, dishonesty and crime must prevail and continue to increase as the natural consequence of impure institutions—so long as the idle and profligate can rule the laborious and just by cunning deception, honest will be out of fashion, and knavery must flourish.

But the People, who are honest, have the power to cleanse the land from impurity, and if they would do it, let them drown down the designing hypocrites, and trading politicians, who while professing zeal for the poor man's interest, are plotting how to entrap him by fraud, and grasp his hard earnings to swell their gambling game. The "Farmers and Mechanics" should look to the practice, not the profession of men and parties who are seeking power by their aid. They should suspect those who are attempting, under any pretence, to bind and rivet the chains of *Monopoly* on them, and bow their necks to the degrading yoke of the money power, a baser tyranny than any form of absolute despotism.

Another extensive Bank robbery—The unlicensed plunderers are latterly playing a strong game, after their own sort, on the privileged few. If they continue in successful swing a while longer, it is possible they may succeed in stealing as much from the Banks by violent means, as the Banks have abstracted from the people by their legalised system of robbery.—For some months there have been great many cases of Bank robberies, and mostly too, by the officers themselves of the institutions, who first plundered the people for the benefit of the Bank, and then plundered the Bank for the benefit of themselves. The last operation seems, however, to have been performed by some rogues not connected with the suffering institution, as far as ascertained.

The Baltimore Sun says, that "the Frederick county Bank was entered by burglars between last Saturday evening and Monday morning, and pillaged of a large proportion of its most valuable property. The thieves, it appears, conveyed away in gold the amount of \$10,049; in notes and bills of other Banks and checks, \$8,738; in notes of the Fredericksburg county Bank, \$13,997; State 6 per cent. bonds, \$6,000; State 6 per cent. certificates, \$14,000; 5 per cent. sterling bonds, \$12,222; making in the aggregate \$115,970. At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank yesterday, it was resolved to offer a reward of \$10,000 for the recovery of the money, or proportionately for a part and the detection of the thieves as explained in the advertisement. We learn that the key of one of the doors of the Bank was found yesterday in a creek about a hundred yards from the building, and a dark lantern was found upon a bridge in the vicinity."

Another honorable rogue.—Verily, there is no end to the individual and corporate villainies of these latter times. The little rogues are entirely eclipsed by those of the higher order. A second honorable forger and speculator has recently added his name to the same category with Mr. Mitchell; The honorable Asa Child, of Norwich, Connecticut, lately President of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, has absconded with about \$40,000, (says a New York paper) obtained from that corporation by forgery and robbery, and was at the last account of him, as far South as Philadelphia, en route, it was presumed, for Texas.

Murderers taken.—All the wretches engaged in the late horrible murder in St. Louis, Missouri, have been apprehended and are in safe custody in that city. The principal villain, a free negro, was taken in St. Louis on board a flat boat after having gone down the river to New Orleans, remained there some time and returned back. The stamp of blood was on him, and the unavoidable hand of justice led him back to his doom, although to the eye of man it seems that he might have so easily escaped it.

On the reception of the news of President **Harrison's** death in England, Mr. Stevenson, our Minister at the British Court, called a meeting of the Americans then in London, over which he was called to preside. Resolutions were passed expressing their sense of the country's bereavement in the death of the Chief Magistrate, &c.

Immigration.—A tide of immense immigration has been pouring into this country from Europe. Every vessel arrives laden with crowds.

RESPECT OF THE CABINET FOR GEN. HARRISON'S MEMORY.

Calvin Blythe, the ex-Collector at Philadelphia, is prescribed by the present Cabinet for opinion's sake, was a brave soldier during the late war. As such, he fought in the action at Lundy's Lane, and elsewhere. He was a man of acknowledged worth, against whose fair fame the vindictiveness of party had never dared to breathe a syllable; and a man of remarkable mildness and moderation in politics.

Look on the other side!—Jonathan Roberts, who is appointed in his place, is an old and invertebrate politician of the Federal school. He was a member of the United States Senate in 1816; and his feelings at that time towards General Harrison may be demonstrated by reference to *Niles's Register*, vol. 10, page 125, where, upon the motion to strike the name of Gen. Harrison from a resolution of thanks, Jonathan Roberts voted in the affirmative.

Every man acquainted with the history of the country knows the deep mortification which Gen. Harrison felt and expressed at this vote of the Senate. He said that it had affixed a disgrace to his name. Yet Jonathan Roberts, who thus voted, is taken up and rewarded with a lucrative office, by

the present Cabinet, to the exclusion of many early and sincere friends of Gen. Harrison. And the men who have made such an appointment, and the press who defend them for making it, seek the name of Gen. Harrison up a protestor for their cause, and appeal to that strength which the dispensation of Providence has given it to screen them from the consequences of acts alike disrespectful to the deceased President and disgraceful to the country.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

A SLAVE CASE—THE BIRDEST CUP RETURNED TO KENTUCKY'S LIPS.

The cooling and halting between the Kentucky slaveholding orators and the Abolition Whigs of Ohio, by which the latter by pipe-laying and mental delusion were successful in defeating the Democracy, is resulting perhaps just as it should, as a judgment upon the former.

At a recent trial in Lebanon, Warren county, before Judge Hutchcock and Lane, (Whigs) a case of forcibly rescuing slaves from their owner, as they were passing through Ohio to Missouri, was brought from the court below, on a writ of error! We give as much from the report of the trial from the Star as will show the main points decided:

"Several exceptions were taken to the opinion of the court below, one of which was founded on the charge of the court that it made no difference whether said colored persons were or were not slaves in Virginia, as even if they were, and Rains were carrying them to Missouri, no person had a right to interfere forcibly to rescue them from his possession. A writ of error was obtained, returnable to the late session of the Supreme Court.

The judgment of the Court below was reversed, on a legal question arising on the indictment, and the court adverted to that part of the charge of the Court below, last above stated, as excepted to. In relation to this point, the *Court expressed their unshakable opinion that the bringing of slaves into this State even with the view of passing them to it in another slave State, of itself, made such colored persons free; and any claim of right, and an attempt to carry them into a slave State, in order to retain them as slaves, was an offence against, or in violation of the laws of Ohio. (the law against kidnapping) which any citizen had a right to prevent even by such force as was necessary to rescue them from such illegal custody of any person in whose possession they might be found."*

The much vexed question, therefore, whether the owners of slaves in Virginia, or other slave States, can carry them through Ohio, in removing to another slave State, has been settled in the negative, so far as the opinion of two of the Supreme judges can settle any point."

This is the greatest triumph the Abolitionists have secured, and goes fully to confirm our former expressed opinion, that no slave hereafter escaping to Ohio, or fleeing with his master, need ever to return again, except it is his wish to do so. And we regret to say that the conduct of Kentucky has been such that few persons seem to care any thing about how the matter ends, provided the negroes will not fill up our State or harbor about our villages. Slaveholders, for the last year, have become the greatest aids and whitewashers of Abolitionism, in the Union—they must hide their own time of getting their eyes open.

The steam ship President.—All hope of the safety of this vessel seems now to be abandoned. She is said to have been the largest steamer ever built, 2,360 tons burthen, with engines 540 horse power. The New York Sun publishes a complete and accurate list of the passengers, twenty-eight in number, whose names we subjoin. Besides these the officers and crew amounted to 81 in number, making together 109 souls, all of whom have, beyond doubt, been for many weeks sleeping beneath the dark waves of the ocean. Among the passengers and officers of the ship, says the Sun, we had several personal acquaintances of excellent worth. It is with sorrow unspeakable that we yield to the conviction that we must bid them all a long and final adieu.

New York.
J. C. Roberts,
J. Leo Wolf,
Master Mohring,
J. C. Poffel,
A. R. Warburgh,
D. Fitzroy Lenox,
M. Courtney,
T. Power and servant,
C. H. D. Mosegares,
Samuel Nails,
Charles Chaditt,
T. Palmer,
Dr. M. Lorner,
T. Blancher,
Jno. Frazer,
H. Van Lohne, Jr.
A. S. Byrne,
Mr. Thermidoll,
W. W. Martin,
E. B. Howell and friend,
A. Livingston,
Rev. G. G. Cookman,
P. Dencher,
B. Morris and Child,
Passengers,
Officers and crew,

New York.
do.
British Army,
do.

Philadelphia.
New York,
Buenos Ayres,
Baltimore, Md.,
Cuba,
do.

Amsterdam.
London,
New York,
England,
New York,
do.

Washington, D. C.
Scotland,
do.

28

81

109

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

HAVANA, May 1, 1841.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that I have to add another to the already too long list of outrages and insults to our flag by our British cruisers.

The brig A. E. of Baltimore, Captain C. F. Driscoll, sailed from this place in the month of September for Cuba, with a cargo of dry goods, tobacco, and powder. Having met with bad weather, when he sailed on his voyage. Nothing material occurred until he arrived at Cuba, when he was boarded by two boat's crew (thirteen in number) commanded by an English officer, and without flag flying nor any visible sign of nationality, armed to the teeth with cutlasses, pistols, carbines, and daggers, or long knives, who insolently demanded his papers, declaring at the same time that he would take command of the vessel. Captain D. pointed to the American flag, which he had flying, and averred that he was an American vessel engaged in a legal trade, and in proof thereof produced his papers, which the English officer tried to obtain possession of, but not being permitted by Captain D. he said—"never mind, I will take you for a scoundrel Yankee negro stealer, and have you all strong up at the main yard if you offer the least resistance."

They then shaped the course of the vessel for River Congo, and commenced breaking out the cargo to get at the rum, and carried on so outrage.

and Capt. D's lady, who was on board, together with her daughter, was taken violently ill and for some time her life was despaired of, the English crew never for a moment ceasing their outrageous conduct. They continued at River Congo twelve days, pilaging the negro canoes that passed, taking from them their bone-looking glasses, paddles and every little thing, leaving the poor negroes no alternative but to swim on shore and abandon their canoes to the tide.

This conduct they continued for some time, often taking in their boats some of the American crew, until at last the negroes becoming exasperated assembled in force, and attacking the boats killed an American seaman belonging to the A. E., and wounded several English. They then returned precipitately on board and getting the brig under way set sail for Cabinda. They there found H. B. M. brig of war Persian, Lieutenant commanding Symmes, with an American flag flying. Lieutenant Symmes then came on board with an additional man's crew, and commenced breaking out the cargo, without asking to look at the brig's papers or paying any attention to Capt. D's protestations.

After ransacking the cargo four days, bursting open boxes and boxes, knocking open the kegs of powder, finding nothing, they took what they pleased, each man selecting what he most fancied and then turning the cargo into the hold took to their boats, leaving the brig at liberty.

"For fifteen days," says Captain D. "I had 17 on board eating and drinking the best they could find, and for four days more the commander and nearly all of his men pillaging my stores and drinking my liquors, they being on very short allowance on board their own vessel." The English brig kept the American flag flying all the time, and went off with it flying at her peak. The English officers declared they would seize every American vessel they came across, and break up their trade entirely,—and from our late accounts from the States it seems they are determined to put their threat into execution.

More Awful Disclosures!—The United States Bank!—Seven millions lost in electing!—The Widows made to pay for the "Piper"!—The Widows made to pay for "Yarn"!—It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, and it may be found on nine folio pages of the Ledger of the Bank, that out of twenty-million dollars of suspended debt, seven millions have been squandered for electing purposes!

We state upon good authority, that this broken bank has been in the constant habit of loaning its money, as long as it had any, to prominent Federal whig politicians, and for the present, annex a few of their names, who partook of the seven millions of dollars, viz:

To Col. Kickapoo, \$250,000!!!

To Daniel, the godlike, \$110,000!!!

To —— Riddle, \$100,000!!!

To —— Ewing, \$200,000!!!

To General St. John, \$300,000!!!

To —— Tyson, a large sum!!!

Say in all, to these, \$1,000,000!!!

The balance, six millions, was squandered in the same way to politicians chiefly in 1839 and 1840 to elect *Harrison* and *Tyler*. Of the \$110,000 to the "Godlike," \$25,000 is for *overdrafts*!!! This proves clearly, that the whole capital stock was not lost in *cotton speculations* and *funny stocks*, but in those two evils and in *electing*!!! What a comment upon the letters of Battle and the doings of the Committee both express important facts, that honestly call loudly for a full and clear exposure of that Bank, that the people may know where the money of the widow and orphan has gone to!—*Philadelphia Times*.

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The Pipe-Layers not expert in the ordinary business of the Public Offices—Bennett's Herald, speaking of the management of the new hands called in for laying pipe and yarns, to the high public trusts at Philadelphia, says:

"At Philadelphia, there has been the devil to pay all round. The custom-house and post-office have been in a state of utter confusion ever since the new officials have taken their places."

Where "the devil's to pay," there is always trouble broached for more than are engaged in the concern. We see that the New York press complains that their express ships containing the late news were sent the wrong way. They were sent to Philadelphia to be distributed! South; instead of that, the news receded and went North again.

Some of our fellow-citizens have received letters recently from Philadelphia via *Wheeling*!—*Globe*.

Bank of the United States.—Such an engine of power the framers of our Constitution never thought of authorizing, and on the contrary, they expressly refused to delegate to Congress the right to create corporations of any description.

The first Bank was put down by the people, as soon as its charter expired, and the second was established while the national mind was yet in a state of agitation on account of the recent war.

The people have been against it. They condemned it, emphatically in 1819, and still more emphatically in 1833, when the two parties went to trial before the people, on the naked question of Bank or no Bank, and a triumphant verdict was rendered in favor of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. F. C. Frazer said, it was an "institution of the most deadly hostility existing against the principle and form of our Government, corrupting in peace and dangerous in war."

In 1791, Mr. Madison concluded his speech against the Bank bill, in the following manner: "It appeared on the whole," he said, "that the power exercised by the bill was condemned by the silence of the Constitution; was condemned by the rule of interpretation arising out of the Constitution; was condemned by its tendency to destroy the main characteristic of the Constitution; was condemned by the expositions of the friends of the Constitution, which depended before the public; was condemned by the apparent intentions of the parties which ratified the Constitution; was condemned by the explanatory amendment proposed by Congress themselves to the Constitution; and he hoped it would receive its final condemnation by the vote of the House."—*Albany Argus*.

From the Charleston Mercury.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

More Indian Murders.—We yesterday received intelligence by the steamer General Clinch, that the Indians have again been at their work of death in our own State. On the 12th inst. two men were murdered at or near Trader's Hill, in the vicinity of the Oklawaha. There was also a report which needs confirmation, that one or two more individuals met a like fate at the hands of the faithless Seminoles. One of the murdered men we learn was killed in his own house, in which were two or three children who fortunately made their escape to their mother, who happened at the moment to be a short distance from the house in the woods, where they concealed themselves till the departure of the savages.

ST. AUGUSTINE, May 15.

We extract from the News the following:

The War.—Extract of a letter from an officer of the army received in this city, dated

FORT ARMSTRONG, E. F. (Sarason.)

April 27, 1841.

The only news is this, that a runner has just arrived who was sent out to Hospitaliki, Mouy, Hadjo and Sam Jones, who reports that they have

all run off, and will not come in; consequently, the treaty is probably at an end in this section, and fight will soon be the word. The first regiment of infantry is at present very sickly, and about one third being on sick list.

FOUR PIPES, May 1.

Coocoobee, with his negro Joe and fifteen warriors, paid me a visit on the 29th ult., under a safe guard from the General Commanding. He remained all

PETERS PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELERS'

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Balsam with Pills, Muff's Pills and Balsam, Hough's Panacea, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS,
Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars,
Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.
Salisbury, Nov. 26, 1840.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agent for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agents.
April 24, 1840.

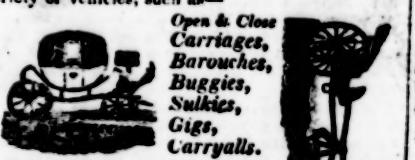
LADIES AND HOUSE-KEEPERS,
WE have just received a large and fresh supply of the celebrated New Lebanon Shaker's Garden Seeds, of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon, as they "go like hot cakes." C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

November 13, 1840.

NEW FIRM.

COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John L. Shaver, on the South-east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—



They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best materials; and, also, in their employ first rate workmen.

Orders for work from a distance addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to.

N. B. All kind of repairing done on the shortest notice.

DANIEL SHAVER,
D. F. HADEN.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841.

TP

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE Subscribers wishing to remove to Mississippi next fall, offers the following valuable plantations for sale on fair and reasonable terms:

One Tract, lying about five miles East of Salisbury, adjoining Mrs. Barringer's Mill lands, containing about

ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTY ACRES.

This place is called the Holdshouser tract, is well improved, and first rate land,—good house, and out-houses, barn, etc.

Another Tract, called the Trexler place, lying on Cane Creek is on Mrs. Barringer's mill tract, has on it an excellent grain and flour mill, and wool carding machine, and a good dwelling house, and out houses,—and the land of fine quality.

Also, my plantation where I live, containing 170 Acres of first rate land, well improved, and in good condition,—an excellent dwelling house, and good out houses—a large barn, etc.

Also, one tract adjoining the above, all wood land, and the greater part of it excellent soil.

Persons wishing to buy, will always find me at home.

HENRY TREXLER.

Rowan County, April 9, 1841.

TP

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscribers has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The owner is confined by the Spindle as all ways to preserve the balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal, or superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscribers at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbert Dickson and David J. Ramsey of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.
October 25, 1839.

TP

PROSPECTUS

OF A POLITICAL NEWSPAPER

TO BE ENTITLED

THE EXTRA STANDARD,

THOMAS LORING, Editor.

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrine, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to Democratic Republican principles.

The price will be \$1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of **ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE**, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of ten dollars in advance.

A specimen number will be issued in a few days. Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next. Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.
THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery Co., N. C.

W. E. BURAGE
February 21, 1840.

TP

To Travellers.



THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscribers is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next day at 12 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next day at 10 P. M.

The horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.

JOEL MC. LAFAN.

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

PROSPECTUS for Kendall's Expositor.

A. M. KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal alterations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to your hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume, embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—**One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.** No account will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding **One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.**

Washington City, D. C., Jan. 12, 1841.

TP

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Largest Subscription in the World!!

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

THE COURIER is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its aim is always to be always employed to make it equal, as a **Family Newspaper**, to any journal published.

The Courier is an independent paper, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interest of THE PUBLIC.

This approved Family Paper is strictly **ANTI-NEUTRAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION**, and the uncompromising opponent of all QUACKERY.

It maintains a high TONE OF MORALS, and not an article will appear in its pages, which should not find place at every fireside.

The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It has spoken and will continue to speak for itself. It now embraces over **32,000** subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean, and combining all interests and classes of the republic. Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would

Fill a 13mo. Volume.

The cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, HISTORIANS, ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c.

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts, Health, Commerce, Mechanics, Literature, Agriculture, Domestic Intelligence, Manufactures, Foreign News, Education, Amusements, Facetiae, New Publications, Humorous Poetical Articles, Morsality, The Drama, Theatres, The Silk Culture, The Markets, Temperance, Family Circle, Self-educated Men, Correct Prices Current, Lists of Insolvent Banks, Discounts and Exchange, Letters from Europe, History, The Classics, Philosophy,

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, we believe, as interesting a variety as can be found in any other Journal, embracing subjects for

Farmers, Mechanics,

Tradesmen, Artisans,

Merchants, Men of Leisure,

Teachers, Students,

And every Class of our Country.

The COURIER may always be DEPENDED UPON, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns. It will always FAITHFULLY FULFILL ITS AGREEMENTS.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best writers of the country. A series of POPULAR TALES, of unequalled interest and value, will follow in constant succession.

C. K. WHEELER, Adm'r.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1840.

TP

POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Blaids, and Songs, as soon as they are imported; so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found no other journal of the kind.

THE COURIER is the price of the COURIER is only \$2, in advance.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. The Postmasters will probably politely refuse, for we wish them in all cases, if it meet their pleasure, to act as our agents.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for \$15.

Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis.

Three copies for five dollars.

\$5 at one time will be received for 3 years.

Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

TP

OUR TERMS.

THE price of the COURIER is only \$2, in advance.

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W. E. BURAGE

February 21, 1840.

TP

Blanks For Sale Here.

MESSRS. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

Clock and Watch Repairing.



John U. Vogler

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens

of Salisbury and surrounding Country, that he has commenced the above business in this place.

His shop is three doors from the Court-house, directly opposite F. R. Rouseche's Coffee House, on the North east square, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and dispatch. From a long experience in his business, he feels confident in giving entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. All work from a distance punctually attended to, and forwarded according to order.

Salisbury, April 16, 1841.

TP

PROSPECT